

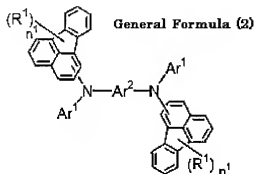
Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-17 (canceled).

Claim 18 (currently amended): An organic green light-emitting material comprising a material represented by a following general formula (2):



wherein:

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3;

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less; and

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, wherein a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (2),

wherein the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 in the general formula (2) is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl.

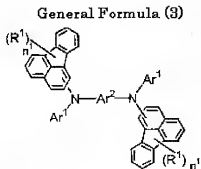
Claim 19 (previously presented): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is a light emitting material used in a light emitting layer in a green light emitting organic element.

Claim 20 (cancelled).

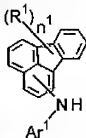
Claim 21 (previously presented): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the monovalent group, which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon, constituting Ar^1 in the general formula (2) has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less.

Claim 22 (previously presented): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 21, wherein said substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less is an alkyl group selected from the group consisting of a methyl group, an ethyl group, an i-propyl group, and a t-butyl group, and a phenyl group.

Claim 23 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic green light-emitting material comprising reacting a compound represented by the general formula (4)-1 below with a compound represented by the general formula (4)-2 below using a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:



General Formula (4)-1



General Formula (4)-2



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (4)-1 above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3;

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less; and

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) and general formula (4)-2 above,

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl;

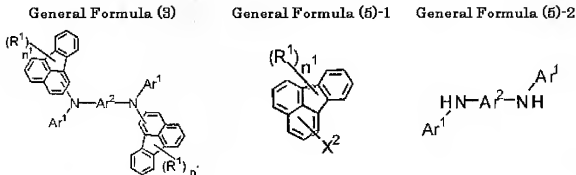
in the general formula (4)-2 above,

X^1 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group; and

in the general formula (3) above, a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3).

Claim 24 (cancelled).

Claim 25 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic green light-emitting material comprising reacting a compound represented by the general formula (5)-1 below with a compound represented by the general formula (5)-2 below using a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (5)-1 above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3, and

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (5)-1 above,

X^2 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group;

in the general formula (3) and general formula (5)-2 above,

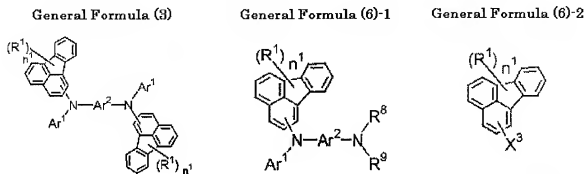
Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl; and

in the general formula (3) above, a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluorenyl groups is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3).

Claim 26 (cancelled).

Claim 27 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic green light-emitting material comprising reacting a compound represented by the general formula (6)-1 below with a compound represented by the general formula (6)-2 below using a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formulae (6)-1 and (6)-2 above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3, and

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) and general formula (6)-1 above,

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and the ring assembly constituting Ar^2 is biphenyl, binaphthyl, or bianthracenyl;

in the general formula (6)-1 above, R^8 is a hydrogen atom or Ar^1 , and R^9 is a hydrogen atom; and

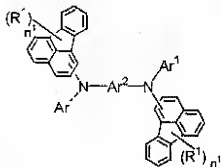
in the general formula (6)-2 above, X^3 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group; and

in the general formula (3) above, a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3).

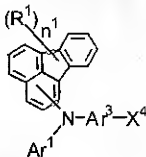
Claim 28 (cancelled).

Claim 29 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic green light-emitting material comprising reacting a compound represented by the general formula (7) below using an equivalent amount of a metal, a metal salt, or a metal catalyst thereby producing the organic material represented by the general formula (3) below:

General Formula (3)



General Formula (7)



wherein:

in the general formula (3) and general formula (7) above,

n^1 is an integer of 0 to 3,

R^1 is an alkyl group having 10 carbon atoms or less, and

Ar^1 is a monovalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 20 carbon atoms or less, and which optionally has a substituent having 10 carbon atoms or less;

in the general formula (3) above,

Ar^2 is a divalent group which is derived from a ring assembly having 30 carbon atoms or less and being comprised of monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings,

and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and Ar^2 is a divalent group derived from benzene, naphthalene, or anthracene, and

a compound in which said monovalent group is an unsubstituted phenyl group, said divalent group is a divalent group derived from unsubstituted biphenyl, and each of two fluoranthenes is bonded to nitrogen at the carbon numbered 3 is excluded from general formula (3); and

in the general formula (7) above,

Ar^3 is a divalent group which is derived from monocyclic or fused-ring aromatic hydrocarbon having 1 to 3 rings, and which optionally has a substituent having 4 carbon atoms or less, and

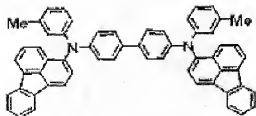
X^4 is a halogen atom or a perfluoroalkanesulfonic ester group.

Claim 30 (previously presented): The method for producing an organic material according to claim 29, wherein the compound represented by the general formula (7) above is reacted with a compound corresponding to the compound represented by the general formula (7) wherein X^4 is changed to magnesium halide, boric acid, or borate.

Claim 31 (cancelled).

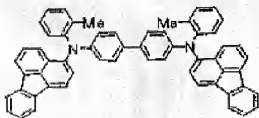
Claim 32 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (2)-m below:

Structural Formula (2)-m



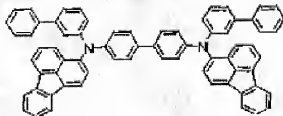
Claim 33 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (2)-o below:

Structural Formula (2)-o



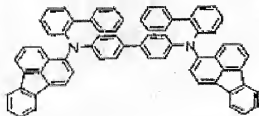
Claim 34 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (3)-m below:

Structural Formula (3)-m



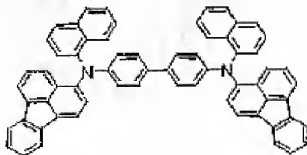
Claim 35 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (3)-o below:

Structural Formula (3)-o



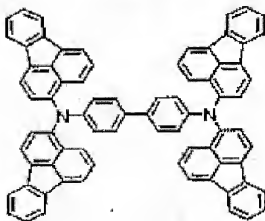
Claim 36 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (7) below:

Structural Formula (7)



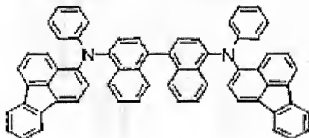
Claim 37 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (8) below:

Structural Formula (8)



Claim 38 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (9) below:

Structural Formula (9)



Claim 39 (new): The organic light-emitting material according to claim 18, wherein the organic light-emitting material is represented by structural formula (10) below:

Structural Formula (10)

